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Main St., Dixon, Ill.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE

—AND—

Undertaking Supplies.



Hearse Furnished Without Charge

Special attention given embalming; having had practical experience in this line, I guarantee satisfaction.

of all kinds done on short notice.

PRICES LOW.

Call and Examine Stock.

LIVERY

—AND—

FEED STABLE.

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Successor to CHAS. DEMENT,

Main Street East Galena, Dixon,

ELEGANT RIGS and stylish horses. Carriages furnished on short notice for all occasions.

A GOOD HEARSE

constantly on hand.

Terms Reasonable.

Thos. Dolan & Son TAILORS.

We keep constantly on hand a full line of

Foreign and Domestic Woolens

Which we will make up at reasonable prices to suit the times.

General Satisfaction Guaranteed

Give Us A Call.

At the Old Stand, opposite Opera House, Galena Street, Dixon Ill.

[418m3]

Hack Line

—TO—

ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Alonzo Gage

Desires to inform his friends that orders for hacks to any part of the city; for parties and funerals will receive prompt attention. Hacks make

Regular Trips to All Trains.

Charles Cupp is now driving for another firm, and therefore orders given him do not reach me.

ALONZO GAGE.

[3351f]

Prices Cut in Two

Having concluded to close out

M GROCERY STOCK

I will offer them absolutely at Cost For Cash.

It will be for your interest to call. Remember the place, and call early.

JOHN E. MOYER.

RIEL ON THE RUN.

THE GRENADIERS DID IT WITH THEIR LITTLE BAYONETS,

And Interfered with a Plan of the Rebel Chief to Kill His Prisoners—Middleton's Official Report—The Dead and Wounded.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 14.—In the house Wednesday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Caron read the following official dispatch from Gen. Middleton:

"BATOUCHE HOUSE, May 11, via CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 12.—HON. A. P. CARON, OTTAWA: Have just made a general attack and carried the whole settlement. The men behaved splendidly and the rebels are in full flight. Am sorry to say I have not got Riel. While I was reconnoitering this morning William Ashley, one of the prisoners, galloped up with a flag of truce, and handed me a letter, saying: 'If you massacre our families, I shall massacre the prisoners.' I sent answer that if he would put his women and children in one place and let me know where it was no shot should be fired on them. I then returned to camp and pushed on my advance parties, who were heavily fired on. I so pressed on until I saw my chance and ordered a general advance. The men responded nobly, splendidly led by their officers and Col. Straubenzie. They drove the enemy out of the rifle pits, and they forced their way across the plain and seized the houses, and we are now masters of the place, and most of my force will bivouac there. Right in the heat of action Mr. Ashley came back with another missive from Riel, as follows:

"General: Your prompt answer to my note shows that I was right in mentioning the cause of humanity. We will gather our families in one place, and as soon as it is done I will let you know. I have, etc., 'LOUIS DAVID RIEL.'

"On the envelope he had written as follows: 'I do not like the war, and if you do not retreat, and refuse an interview, the question remains the same concerning the prisoners.'

"Our loss I am afraid is heavy, but not so heavy as might be expected. As yet I find it five killed and ten wounded. The killed are: Capt. French, commanding the scouts; Lieut. Fitch, Tenth grenadiers; Capt. Brown, Boulton's scouts; A. W. Kiplen, surveyors' scouts, and Private Wheeler, of the Ninetieth battalion. The wounded are: Lieut. Gordon, surveyors' scouts; Lieut. Laidlaw, Tenth grenadiers, and Maj. Cawson, Tenth grenadiers, all taken, slightly in the ankle; Sergt. Jakes, slightly; Sergt. Maj. Watson, Ninetieth battalion; Ninetieth battalion, flesh wound in the thigh; Private W. Cook, Tenth grenadiers, shot in the arm; Bugler M. Gaughan, Tenth grenadiers, shot in the finger; Private C. Barber, slight wound in the head; Private J. W. Quinley, flesh wound in the arm; Private J. Marshall, Tenth grenadiers, flesh wound in the calf of the leg; Private W. Wilson, Tenth grenadiers, slight wound across the face; Private Barton, of Midland, seriously injured in the thigh and groin; Corporal Helliwell, Midland, slightly wounded in the face and arm; Lieut. Helliwell, Midland, hurt in the shoulder. This is all I know at present.

"The prisoners have all been released and are safe in my camp. Among them is Jackson White, the man who was Riel's secretary, but who is now mad and rather dangerous.

FRED MIDDLETON, "Major General."

Mr. Caron then said: "I also beg to read another telegram I received shortly after, giving some information with reference to the steamer Northcoote:

"The steamer Northcoote and another steamer are coming up the river with company C of the school of infantry and the police, and will cut off the retreat of the rebels. The rebel loss is believed to be very severe, but it is as yet unknown. The wounded half-breed brought in, is Ambrose Jodin, of Riel's council."

BATOUCHE, May 14.—The following is an account of the fight here Tuesday in which Riel was badly defeated:

The grenadiers, Midland battalion, Ninetieth rifles, Boulton's cavalry, the French scouts, and the surveyors' corps advanced at 1 p. m. from camp in extended order, and at 6 p. m. had reached a point one mile beyond Batouche without any serious checks. They were assisted by the nine-pounder gun of "A" battery and two seven-pounders of the Winnipeg battery, which shelled the rebels from bluff to bluff. The Gatling gun worked by Capt. Howard also did good service, and cleared several ravines. The Midland battalion formed the right and rear. The grenadiers were in the center, and the Ninetieth rifles on the left. They cheered as they advanced. Hardly waiting to fire, they advanced with a rush on the rebels' position, driving them from the rifle pits, one after another. The rebel bullets fell like hail; but the men, in their enthusiasm, did not mind them, and pushed forward despite everything, sometimes being close up to the pits before the rebels fled. Many of the rebels swam across the river, and some were shot while swimming. All of Riel's prisoners were released from the cellars in the village, and were pale and weak. The force will bivouac in the village, the zarba being left under a small guard. All behaved nobly, and Middleton is delighted beyond measure. The rebel loss was very heavy. While riding about the field I saw the bodies of nine half-breeds and Indians, and four seriously wounded are in camp. Squaws and papooses were found in the Indian camp. The losses of the troops are fully covered by previous dispatches.

Riel Expected to Escape. WINNIPEG, May 14.—There was much surprise here and great rejoicing over the reports of Middleton's victory at Batouche.

It is believed that the rebels have been beaten so badly that they will make no further stand in a body, but will very likely disperse through the western country in small bands, where they can not be hunted down without great difficulty.

Riel is expected to get away to Montana, as there are few obstacles in his way. In fact, there is little to prevent him disguising himself, making his way to Qu'Appelle, and thence by railway to Winnipeg. He has plenty of sympathizing friends not very far from this city who would gladly give him refuge.

Complimented the Indian Lancers.

SUAKIM, May 14.—The Bengal lancers on Wednesday presented Gen. Graham with the Arab standard captured by them in the late engagement at Tackhul. The general in accepting the trophy highly complimented the lancers upon their brilliant services during the campaign.

Will Push the War in Madagascar.

PARIS, May 14.—M. de Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs has stated, in replying to a letter, that France intends to follow up her claims in Madagascar, and 4,000 troops will be sent there from Tonquin.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS THE CONVENTION,

And Gladstone Gets His Credit Bill Through the Third Reading.

LONDON, May 14.—The house of commons Wednesday passed its third reading the bill for a credit of \$55,000,000. A St. Petersburg dispatch says Russia has accepted the proposed convention for the settlement of the Afghan matter. Earl Kimberley said, in the house of lords, that a plan has been sanctioned for military roads and railways in India, to facilitate the defense of that possession in case of invasion. The cost is to be \$5,000,000.

Churchill Makes a Violent Attack on Granville.

LONDON, May 14.—Lord Randolph Churchill, who aspires to lead the opposition in the house of commons, writes to The Times, making a violent attack upon Lord Granville, minister of foreign affairs, on account of the latter's speech Tuesday night, explaining the agreement between himself and the Russian representatives. Lord Churchill alludes to Lord Granville as a "malicious, sneaky and incapable Whig," an "unhappy man," a "melancholy personage," etc. The attack appears to be fully as much a personal as a political one, and is certain to cause a sensation.

RIVAL RAILWAY CORPORATIONS.

The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Carrying on a Pick and Shovel War.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The board of city trusts Wednesday virtually agreed to grant the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company the right to run a track from the Delaware to the Schuylkill river through the lands of the Girard estate, lying in the First and Twenty-sixth wards, with conditions favorable to the occupants of the lands. Appearances now indicate that the fight will be as lively outside of courts and councils, as it now is within them. Despite the rain nearly 1,000 laborers were busy Wednesday in the "neck" with pick and shovel. About half of those were engaged in constructing the track bed at various points for the Baltimore & Ohio. The other half, commanded by construction bosses of the Pennsylvania railroad were working with might and main at various points throwing up high embankments and laying extra tracks. To the representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio this new departure on the part of their great rival indicates to them, and they openly charge it, that it is being done to obstruct their operations and to render the construction of the new road difficult if not impossible.

The Eight Wheelers.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Only eight men are now left to compete for prizes and fame in the six-day roller race. A boy dropped out at 3:45 p. m. Wednesday, with a record of 541 miles. During the evening Al Smith bet with Tom Davis \$500 that Jake Small, the "New York flyer," could not roll fifteen miles in one hour and ten minutes. Small got on the track and rolled ten miles, when one of his roller wheels broke and he had to stop. Both parties agreed to give him another trial hereafter. The position of the leaders remained unchanged during the day. At 1:57 Snowden finished 630 miles. At 11 p. m. Snowden had beaten the record by seventy-five miles. At 1 a. m. Thursday the score was: Snowden, 690 miles; Maddocks, 639; Francis, 524; Watson, 476; W. Boyst, 678; Schock, 619; Harriman, 496; Omelia, 431.

Sale of The Louisville Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14.—The Louisville Commercial has been purchased from its present owner, Mr. B. Dupont, by Mr. Zach Phelps, a young lawyer who represents Mr. Dupont in his business affairs. The Commercial has been waging a bitter war on Mayor Reed and the city administration, and also against the gamblers. Mr. Dupont, who has large city interests, is said to have found that these have been materially injured by his newspaper war, and now seeks by his reported sale to protect his interests. While the newspaper interest is changed only in name, it is understood the employees who have been waging war against the mayor will be removed. Mr. Dupont claims that the sale is made in good faith for \$90,000—\$25,000 being paid in cash.

Another Strange Epidemic.

THOR, May 14.—A strange disease, resulting fatally, is prevailing in Seward and neighboring villages in Schobarie county. It made its appearance last month, and a number of persons have since died. The symptoms are swelling of the throat, paralysis of the tongue, inability to eat, and double vision. Starvation follows in the course of the disease.

HOW TO GO ABOUT IT.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL LAYS DOWN A FEW RULES,

Under Which the Postoffices May Expect a Change—Saints Receive Cold Comfort from Cleveland—Miscellaneous Notes from the Capital.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14.—Postmaster General Vilas has issued a "confidential" circular to the Democratic members of congress, in which he makes suggestions as to the proper course to pursue in making official changes in his department, and among other things says:

"I recommending for appointment, I beg the representative will state the age, business and what kind of business experience, and a description of the business character of the applicant, and also of his habits and standing in the community. It would be well to file evidence showing that he will be satisfactory to the community, and when there are various candidates I shall be obliged by any explanation which the representative can give.

This necessarily imposes a little trouble, and yet not very great, but it seems to me reasonable to require very extraordinary care and trouble enough to be taken to represent surely the facts. The earliest removals and appointments of this kind will challenge the keenest scrutiny. The former must be justifiable and the latter beyond criticism. Some mistakes have perhaps occurred, and our adversaries are keenly interested to make the most of every fault, because they have perceived a strong current of general approbation of the purposes of the administration.

In rendering this justice to our people, which consists of the removal of and substitution of our friends, I feel that it is very desirable to proceed with extreme care, and that I am correctly representing the president's wishes and purposes in earnestly soliciting that every step may be taken accordingly. I may add that as the common good is infinitely beyond the welfare of any one person, however great his place, so appointments, to further a mere personal end, should be absolutely forbidden, and recommendations upon that basis may well expect disfavor.

In another place he defines what "offensive partisanship" is as follows:

"I will require no more proof of partisanship in these selections than the affirmation of knowledge on the part of a representative or senator that the postmaster has been an active editor or proprietor of a Republican newspaper printing offensive articles, easily shown by slips; or a stump speaker, or member of a political committee, or officer of a campaign club, or organizer of political meetings, or that his office has been made the headquarters of political work, or that his clerks have been put into the performance of political duties. Possibly other acts of equal force may be noted in some cases. If the representative does not know the fact, it should be established by some affidavit of some person whom he can affirm to be of unquestioned credibility, or by some documentary evidence.

Mighty Cold Comfort for Saints.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14.—Congressional Delegate John T. Caine, of Utah; Mr. John W. Taylor, son of the president of the Mormon church, and Mr. John C. Cannon, son of ex-Congressional Delegate Cannon, who compose the delegation sent by the Mormon church to lay before the president a statement of the grievances of the Mormons and present the petition recently adopted by a mass meeting of Mormons against the action of the federal officials, called by appointment at the executive mansion Wednesday morning, and were received by the president in the library. As the delegation entered the president was seated at his desk, but he immediately arose, shook hands with Mr. Caine, and was then introduced to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cannon. Mr. Caine then read the address to the president, who remained standing during the interview. The president listened courteously and attentively to the address, and upon its conclusion said: "Well, gentlemen, so far, of course, as the Edmunds law is concerned, I had nothing to do with that. It is my duty to see that it is enforced, as well as all other laws. You are entitled to fair consideration and to have the law impartially administered, as you ask, and so far as any appointments which I shall make are concerned I will endeavor to give you the character of men who will see that the law is impartially administered. I hope soon to be able to get at these matters, but it will require a little time."

The president's face broke into a smile as he concluded:

"I wish you out there could be like the rest of us."

"All we ask," rejoined Mr. Caine, "is that the law shall be impartially administered." "You are entitled to that," said the president, "and so far as I am concerned I shall see that it is so. I will give these matters my attention as early as possible."

Another delegation entered at this time and the Mormons saluted the president and withdrew.

Official Notes from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14.—Referring to the statement which has been made to the effect that the appointment of of Assistant United States Treasurer Graves to the position of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing meant the ultimate extinction of the bureau and the transfer of the business to a bank note company, Assistant Secretary Coon said: "Some years ago when extravagant methods were found to have prevailed in the bureau of engraving and printing, Mr. Graves declared that it would have been better to have had the work done by contract than to turn it into a great political bureau which was liable to be stuffed at any and all times to meet the exigencies of the politicians. But as soon as the bureau was reduced to a business basis Mr. Graves was heartily in favor of having the work done there."

Hereafter national bank examiners will be subjected to special examinations. It is currently reported that West Virginia

senators are urging the appointment of Mr. William M. Clements, late master of transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, for superintendent of the railway mail service. There is an apparent disposition on the part of the administration, however, to make no change in that office for the present.

Friends of Gen. Rosecrans say that he will be appointed recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, the position now held by Fred Douglass.

A series of examinations to fill places as assistant examiners, mechanical draughtsmen, copyists of drawings, and proof-readers in the patent office are now being prepared by the civil-service commissioners.

Bids for Furnishing Postal Cards.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14.—Bids for furnishing postal cards to the postoffice department for four years, from June 5 next, were opened Wednesday by Postmaster General Vilas and Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen. The present contractors—C. C. Woodworth & Co., of New York city—were the lowest bidders and will probably be awarded the new contract.

The Vice President.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14.—Vice President Hendricks arrived in Washington Wednesday night.

THE BRITON AND HIS BEER.

A General Mutiny Against the Proposition to Increase the Tax on Drinks.

LONDON, May 14.—A riot occurred Wednesday afternoon between a mob and the police for the possession of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar square. About 10,000 men had assembled in the square to make a demonstration against the government's budget proposals to increase the duty on spirits and beer. The crowd was very unruly, a large portion of it consisting of an element on a search for sport. The police found themselves unable to maintain order, and the pressure on the speakers and resolution readers compelled them to mount the pedestal of the Nelson monument. When from this eminence the speeches were resumed, they were rendered inaudible to the audience, owing to the uproar among the roysterers. The police interfered to secure silence for the orators, and then followed a great struggle between the mob and the police for the possession of the monument. The row lasted nearly an hour, and the promoters of the meeting and the police were finally forced to retire, leaving the crowd singing in triumph "Rule Britannia." Soon after the mob had compelled the speakers to leave, it surged down to the front of the National club, which faces Trafalgar square, W. C. Every person noticed entering or leaving the club building was mobbed. The attitude of the crowd was so menacing that the club doors were closed, and a messenger was dispatched to Scotland yard for additional police. At 9 o'clock the rioters were still in possession of Trafalgar square, and Northumberland avenue was also occupied by a mob of many thousands. The police, by this time largely reinforced, had charged a number of times upon the mob, and had made several arrests.

Twenty Thousand for a Pickle Wifo.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—A sensational attachment suit was filed Wednesday, and immediately thereafter a leading tobacco house was closed and put in charge of the sheriff. The plaintiff in the case is John F. Franklin, a furniture dealer of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the defendant, Charles A. Spence, the junior member of the well-known firm of Spence Bros. & Co., tobaccoists, of Sycamore street. Spence, it seems, became acquainted with Mrs. Franklin at her Michigan home and on Dec. 5, 1883, enticed her away. The wronged husband claims that from his great shame, dishonor and the loss of his wife, Spence has damaged him \$20,000, and the suit is for that amount.

The Dolphin to Try It Again.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The dispatch-boat Dolphin returned to her dock at the foot of Eighth street. Garrett Roach said the microscope disclosed a sediment of grit on the machinery, to which the heated journal was doubtless due. Young Mr. Roach added that if blame for anything in connection with the boat lay anywhere it was not with the builder for he had followed strictly the directions of the advisory board. The builder, he said, had been allowed no opinion of his own in the matter. The trial will take place next Monday.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The following is a report of Wednesday's games: League: At Philadelphia—Chicago 9, Philadelphia 3; at New York—Detroit 7, New York 10; at Boston—Buffalo 7, Boston 3; at Providence—St. Louis 3, Providence 2. Other games: At Louisville—Athletics 1, Louisville 3; at St. Louis—Browns 11, Baltimore 3; at Richmond—Nationals 2, Virginia 6; at Newark—Jersey City 6, Newark 6—game called on account of darkness; at Pittsburgh—Brooklyn 6, Allegheny 2; at Cincinnati—Metropolitans 10, Cincinnati 14.

Will Ask for Re-Submission.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14.—A state convention of the Voters union, which was formed to perpetuate the organization effected in 1883 to press the adoption of the second amendment, is to be held in this city Wednesday, June 3, to press the claims of the union on both of the coming state conventions for pledges to submit again to the people the question of constitutional prohibition. The call is signed by Hon. Mills Gardner and others of the Voters union.

Willing to Sugar-Coat It.

LONDON, May 14.—The Daily News believes that Mr. Gladstone on Friday will announce that the government will not insist upon the more stringent features of the crimes act relating to Ireland. The milder features only will be retained, namely, the provisions for the selection of special juries, for changes of venue, and for the right of inquiry without special accusation.

DAILY TELEGRAPH,
DELIVERED BY CARRIERS AT 5 CENTS PER WEEK.
DIXON CHURCH DIRECTORY.
BAPTIST CHURCH.
W. H. PARKER, PASTOR.
Located on Second street, between Galena and
Ottawa.
SUNDAY SCHOOLS:
Morning, at 10:45.....10:45
Evening, at 7:30.....7:30
Young People's Sunday Prayer meeting.....7:30
Young People's meeting Tuesday eve.....7:30
Young People's meeting Wednesday evening.....7:30
Ayer meeting Wednesday evening.....7:30
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Located on Peoria street, between Second and
Third.
Class meeting Sunday morning.....10:00
Public services.....10:40
Sunday School.....12:00
Young People's meeting Wednesday eve.....7:30
Young People's meeting Tuesday eve.....7:30
Young People's meeting Sunday eve.....7:30
Preaching Sunday evening.....7:30
CATHOLIC CHURCH.
REV. FATHER GRAY, PRIEST.
Located corner Seventh and Market streets.
Morning services.....8:30
Evening services.....10:30
Vesper, afternoons.....7:30
Sunday School.....2:30
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
REV. JOHN WILKINSON, PRIEST.
Located corner Third and Peoria streets.
Morning services.....11:00
Evening services.....7:00
Sunday School.....9:30, A. M.
Communion, first Sunday of each month, after
morning prayer, and third Sunday of each month
at 9 A. M.
LUTHERAN CHURCH.
REV. L. L. LIPE, PASTOR.
Located corner Second and Hennepin streets.
Morning.....10:45
Sunday School.....12:00
Evening services.....7:30
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening.....7:30
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
E. C. SICKLES, PASTOR.
Located on 1st street, between Galena and
Ottawa.
Morning service.....10:45
Evening.....7:30
Sunday School at the close of morning service.
Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening.
Young People's meeting last Friday of the
month.
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
REV. L. M. ANDREWS, PASTOR.
Located corner Hennepin and Second Sts.
Services every Sunday, morning and evening.
Seats free. All are invited.

MILLIONS INVOLVED
IN THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN
THE IRON MEN AND MASTERS.

A Sweeping Reduction Proposed by the
Manufacturers Which the Men Say
They Will Resist—An Immense
Strike Possible.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—The joint meeting
of the conference committees representing
the interests of the manufacturers of iron,
steel and nails and the Amalgamated Asso-
ciation of Iron and Steel Workers, will meet
in this city to decide regarding the scale of
prices to be paid during the year, dating
from June 1. The proposals of the manu-
facturers' committee were issued in pamphlet
form Wednesday afternoon. They open
with a memorandum of agreement, that the
scale of prices based on the manufacturers'
card of prices and advancing and
declining with the same without limit, shall
govern the wages of the several depart-
ments named, commencing June 1, 1885,
and ending May 31, 1886. The decline in
prices below the 2½ cents card shall be in
the same proportion as the changes between
2½ cents and 3 cents card. Mills running
specialties are to be governed by special
contract, independent of this agreement.
The price for working mixed steel shall be
10 per cent. less than for iron, excepting
sheets under 20 gauge, which will rate the
same as iron. A 35 rate of puddling, based
on a 2½ cent card rate, is proposed.
This suggests a reduction of 9 per cent.,
but a careful study of the clauses shows
that a far more sweeping reduction is con-
templated. A reduction of boilers' wages is
not to stop at 35, but is to continue in pro-
portion to the reduction in the card rate.
Thus the present price of bar iron being 1½
cents per pound, the price for boiling would
be \$4.25 per ton, an immediate reduction of
\$1.25 per ton or 23.8-11 per cent. In all other
classes the reduction is proportionate. The
workmen say that they can not and will not
accept the terms proposed by the manu-
facturers. In the event of no satisfactory
agreement being reached a gigantic strike
involving over 100,000 men and millions in
money is imminent.

Must Work or Stand a Lock-Out.
CLEVELAND, May 14.—Another strike has
been inaugurated by the employees of the
Morgan Run Coal and Mining company, the
bone of contention being a recent reduction
in mining prices. The operators have
notified the strikers that unless they return
to work at once their places will be filled
and the strikers not be permitted to resume
work at any figure.

A TEN-YEAR-OLD HERO.
Bravery and Presence of Mind of Mrs.
Pruitt's Son.

READING, Pa., May 14.—A wonderful
story of heroism and presence of mind for
one so young was developed at the coroner's
inquest in the Pruitt tragedy at Litzia. A
boy of 10, by his own efforts, actually saved
five persons from drowning, but the
mother afterward jumped in with two of
her offspring and thus caused the death of
herself and two children. It appeared that
she was the mother of seven children, but
could only persuade five to accompany her.
She told them that she would hunt for
flowers with them. When they got to the dam
she pushed the eldest boy in; then the other
children cried, but she did not stop a second,
but threw them in, one by one, and then
with the baby in her arms jumped in. The
boy of 10 was a good swimmer and kept his
presence of mind. He actually dove at and
got out his brother aged 7 and his sister
aged 9. Next he brought out the struggling
mother with the babe in her
arms. Finally he brought to land

the body of the little girl aged 3, but
the little one was dead. The mother sat
crying on the bank and wanted him to go
for his father. He took his brother and sis-
ter with him, as he was afraid that she
might harm them again, and when they
got back with Mr. Pruitt the mother and
baby had disappeared. The dam was drawn
off, when the three bodies were washed out.

News from the Race Track.
NEW YORK, May 14.—Though the wind
blew very coldly at the Rockaway Steeple-
chase association's meeting Wednesday,
there was an excellent attendance, and the
majority of the races were very closely con-
tested. The track was in excellent condi-
tion. The first race was a sweep stake for
Polo ponies over ½ mile on the flat. Tom-
boy won by a neck, Wild Tom second, Cedar-
hurst third. The second race was a steeple-
chase for qualified hunters, 3 miles; Mars
won by a neck, with Laurelwood second
and Pilot third. Third race, Essex county
selling steeplechase, 2½ miles; Abraham
won by half a length; Flamer, second;
Driftwood, third. Fourth race, Essex plate,
1½ miles on the flat; Lochinvar won by a
neck and a half, with Fleurette second, and
Pilot third. Fifth race, Queens county hur-
dle race, 2 miles, with ten jumps; Jim Mc-
Gowan, first; Charlemagne, a close second;
Marshall, third.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14.—At the sec-
ond day's meeting of the National Jockey
club the first race, 1 mile, was won by
Agincourt; Killane second; time, 1:48½.
Second race, 1 mile, Col. Sprague won;
Valley Forge, second. Third race, 6 fur-
longs, Nannie Gentry won; Lena, second;
time, 1:20¼. Fourth race, Youthful stakes,
½ mile, Bass won; Fawn, second; time,
0:50¼. Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, Solitaire
won; Fernleaf, second; time, 1:52¼.

American Ship Owners Organizing.
BOSTON, May 14.—The second day's ses-
sion of the ship owners' convention accepted
the report of the committee providing for
a permanent organization to be known as
the "Vessel Owners' and Captains' National
Association," which shall meet by delegates
and support a commission to regulate coal
and ice freights, adjust freights, differ-
ences, etc. After electing officers, including
Charles Lawrence of Philadelphia as pres-
ident, the convention adjourned.

Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen.
NEW YORK, May 14.—Ex-Secretary of
State Frederick L. Frelinghuysen is slowly
but surely dying. His only nourishment is
milk. His ailments, the doctor says, are
liver and stomach troubles. The brain is
affected, but there is no inflammation,
paralysis, or softening. His existence is
purely mechanical, but he gives evidence by
motions and changes of countenance that in-
telligence still exists.

CONTEMPTUOUS BOOMERS.
Oklahoma Invaded by a Party in Defiance
of the President.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, Indian Territory.
May 14.—Twenty-seven boomers' wagons,
each partially loaded with Indian supplies
from Arkansas City, have gone into the
territory, delivered their goods, and then
moved on into the Oklahoma district,
where they have located claims and
commenced farming operations. The re-
port reached Cheyenne that the boomers
are exultant and have sent word to
the camps in the vicinity of Caldwell
that the coast is again clear for another
raid. To a reporter some of their number
openly boasted that they had outwitted the
authorities. Each of the twenty-seven
wagons contained from two to three men.
They went from Cheyenne agency directly
down the Cimarron river by Camp Russell,
which has just been vacated by the troops
ordered to the northwest. It is the judg-
ment of the authorities at the agency that
all the boomers left on the border will again
flock into Oklahoma, although the Fifth
cavalry, under command of Gen. Wesley
Merritt, are now under marching orders to
take the place of the Ninth, just moved.

Close of the Congress of Churches.
HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—The Ameri-
can Congress of Churches closed its session
Wednesday with the discussion of the last
regular topic "The Historical Christ Con-
sidered as the True Center of Theology." The
opening paper was by the Rev. James Free-
man Clark, of Boston, who gave a masterly
treatment of the subject. President Robin-
son, of Brown university, Providence, in a
brief address, said he understood the histor-
ical Christ to be, as taught in the New Testa-
ment, a risen, glorified Christ. President
Porter, of Yale, closed the regular series of
addresses with an able paper, and ten minute
addresses followed by Rev. Mr. Leighton, of
Clement, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Plumb, of Boston
Highlands, and Rev. Chauncey Giles, of Phila-
delphia—the only Swedeborgian who has
spoken during the congress.
This closed the discussion of topics. Rev.
Dr. Parker, of Hartford, made an address
on behalf of the local committee. Rev.
William Wilberforce Newton, of Pittsfield,
Mass., secretary of the convention, made a
pleasant response. The benediction was pro-
nounced by Rev. John H. Hopkins, of Wil-
liamsport, Pa., and the first meeting of the
American Congress of Churches was ended.
The session next year will be at St. Louis,
the date to be announced hereafter, but
probably in May. The congress received
congratulatory telegrams from the Indiana
Ministerial Association of Christian
churches, in session at Huntington, Ind.

A Kansas Brewer's Defiance.
LAWRENCE, Kan., May 14.—John Walruff,
of this city, the largest brewer in the state,
has issued the following proclamation, which
is creating great excitement:
It has become generally known that the
probate judge of this county has refused to
grant a permit to me to manufacture malt
liquor at my brewery in Lawrence. As au-
thorized by the so-called prohibitory law,
I have made application for such per-
mit, and have in all respects
complied with the law. The action
of the probate judge works a con-
fiscation of my property, which cost and is
worth more than \$20,000. I deny the right
of the state to take my property without
compensation, and claim that the probate
judge has not acted according to law, and
since my application has been denied I claim
the right to brew and sell the same as though
it had been granted. I intend this as a no-
tice to the attorney general of the state and
all in authority that I will at my brewery
brew and sell the beer as I was accustomed
to do before the passage of the prohibitory
law, the benefits of which I have been de-
nied by Judge Foote.

Looking for a Rumpus.
NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The board of
management of the exposition, in the matter
of the difficulty between Mrs. Howe and
Mrs. Wilson, the Kansas representative on
the woman's board, declared Mrs. Wilson
entitled to a seat at the meetings of the
women, and notified Mrs. Howe of the fact.
That lady, however, at the meeting Wednes-
day took no notice of the board's decision
and again excluded Mrs. Wilson. The
board, it is stated, will vindicate its author-
ity, and a lively rumpus in the women's de-
partment is looked for.

Afraid to Risk a Vote.
SPRINGFIELD, May 14.—Although there
were many rumors current Wednesday
morning that great things would be done
before sundown in the matter of the senator-
ship, the absence of a few members result-
ing in no vote being taken, neither side being
willing to take the chances on anything less
than a full legislature.

Not a Cent of Insurance.
CHICAGO, May 14.—A disastrous fire broke
out Wednesday morning in the large brew-
ing establishment of Michael Brand & Co.,
on Elston avenue, near Fullerton avenue,
completely gutting the main portion of the
whole establishment and entailing a loss of
about \$150,000, with not a cent of insurance.

No Use Fooling Away Time.
LONDON, May 14.—The Standard says it
is useless for the opposition to occupy the
time of the session with more motions of
censure upon the government. They should
rather prepare for the coming struggle in
which they are to meet the electors face to
face.

Senator Vest, of Missouri.
[New York Graphic.]
There are very few really conspicuous
memories in public life at Washington.
Among the happy possessors of this treasure
are Bob Ingersoll and Senator Vest, of Mis-
souri. With both it is a natural gift, culti-
vated to a high pitch of perfection. The
two men are strikingly in contrast. Inger-
soll, a man of easy, regular habits, perfect
and imposing physique, the very picture of
one who lives well, never worries, and thinks
to please himself first and the world last.
Vest, on the other hand, is variable in his
moods as an April sky, jubilant and the
prince of story-tellers one minute, gloomy
and speechless the next. A small, angular,
shouldered, sunken-chested specimen of
humanity, wearing always a cynical look on
his pinched features. Only at odd times
does he arouse himself to some special occa-
sion, and give the country a test of his ora-
torical quality.

He and Ingersoll have the same views on
religion, and both are thoroughly at home in
biblical lore. Mr. Vest, it is said, can recite
nearly the entire Bible from memory (though
he probably doesn't devote five minutes in a
month to the theory of redemption), and his
mind, like Ingersoll's, is a storehouse of illu-
stration and quotation. Mr. Vest is also
famed in Missouri for his power of citing
precedents in court. They say he can give
the number of a page from memory, though
he has not seen it for years.

Isaac Groo, of Salt Lake, when arraigned
before Commissioner McKay for unlawful
cohabitation, admitted the charge and gave
bail in \$1,500.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 13.
The market quotations on the board of
trade to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2
May, opened 88½¢, closed 89½¢; June,
opened 89½¢, closed 90½¢; July, opened
92¢, closed 92½¢. Corn—No. 2 May,
opened 47½¢, closed 47½¢; June, opened
47½¢, closed 47½¢; July, opened 47½¢, closed
48¢. Oats—No. 2 May, opened 34½¢, closed
34½¢; June, opened 34½¢, closed 34½¢;
July, opened 34½¢, closed 34½¢. Pork—
May, opened \$10.97½, closed \$11.02½; June,
opened \$11.00, closed \$11.05; July,
opened \$11.10, closed \$11.12½. Lard—May,
opened and closed \$8.80.
Live stock—The Union stock yards report
the following range of prices: Hogs—
Market opened active, packers and shippers
buying; prices 5¢ to 10¢ lower; light grades,
\$4.20 to \$4.40; rough packing, \$4.05 to \$4.20;
heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4.25 to
\$4.40. Cattle—Market strong; 10¢ higher;
shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.75; bulk, \$5.10 to \$5.55;
butchers, \$2.60 to \$4.50; stockers, \$3.75 to \$5.00.
Sheep—Market steady; \$2.75 to \$4.75; bulk,
\$3.50 to \$4.00.
Produce: Butter—Good to fine creamery,
20¢ to 22¢; good, fresh dairy, 14¢ to 16¢; poor to
good packing, 5¢ to 8¢ per lb. Eggs—Choice
counts, 11¢ to 11½¢ per doz. Potatoes—Good
to fine, 45¢ to 50¢ per bu. Poultry—Live tur-
keys, 12¢ to 14¢; chickens, 11¢ for hens, and
7¢ for old roosters; spring chickens, \$4.00 to
\$8.00 per doz. Apples—Good to choice, \$2.50
to \$3.00 per bbl. Hay—Good to fine timothy,
\$15.00 to \$17.00, and do upland prairie, \$14.00
to \$16.00 per ton.

New York.
NEW YORK, May 13.
Wheat—Opened heavy and ½¢ to ¾¢ lower;
afterward strengthening and ¾¢ to 1¢ higher;
with less doing; No. 1 white, nominal;
No. 2 red May, \$1.02½ to \$1.03½; do July,
\$1.02½ to \$1.03½; do August, \$1.05 to \$1.06;
do September, \$1.06 to \$1.07. Corn—¾¢ lower,
afterward advanced ½¢ to ¾¢; mixed western
spot, 56¢ to 58¢; future, 54½¢ to 56½¢. Oats—
State stronger; mixed western, 41¢ to 50¢.
Provisions—Pork—Dull and weak; new
mess, \$12.25 to \$12.50. Beef—Dull; new extra,
\$11.50 to \$12.00. Lard—Dull and easier;
steam rendered, \$7.05.

St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, May 13.
Wheat—Active and higher on bad crop
reports, but closed about ½¢ under top figures;
No. 2 red cash, \$1.07 to \$1.07½; June, \$1.07½;
July, \$1.08. Corn—Said to arrive but low;
cash, 47½¢; May, 47½¢; June and July,
47½¢. Oats—Very dull; cash, 33½¢ to 34¢;
June, 35½¢. Rye—Higher; 70¢ to 71¢. Whisky
—Steady; \$1.14. Provisions—Pork lower;
jobbing, \$11.37½. Lard—firm; \$6.55 to \$6.70.

Detroit.
DETROIT, May 13.
Wheat—Easy; No. 1 white, \$1.03 cash;
\$1.04½ June; \$1.05½ July; No. 2 red,
\$1.02 to \$1.03 cash; \$1.03½ June; \$1.04½ July;
No. 3 red, 94¢ nominal. Corn—No. 2, 53¢.
Oats—No. 2 white, 41½¢ to 42¢; No. 2, 39¢
cash; 39¢ asked June.

Toledo.
TOLEDO, May 13.
Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red cash and
May, 95¢; June, 95½¢; July, 96½¢;
August, 97½¢; No. 2 soft, \$1.05½. Corn—
Quiet; No. 2 cash and May, 52¢; June,
51½¢; July, 52¢. Oats—Neglected; no
quotations.

Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 13.
Wheat—Steady; Milwaukee No. 2, 85½¢;
June, 86½¢; July, 92¢. Corn—Steady;
No. 2, 47½¢. Oats—Firm; No. 2, 34½¢. Rye
—Strong; No. 1, 73½¢. Barley—Quiet; No. 2,
62¢.

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test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact
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vere that I could not move from the bed, or
dress, without help. I tried several reme-
dies without much if any relief, until I took
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bottles of which I was completely cured.
Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful
popularity. The many notable cures it has
effected in this vicinity convince me that it
is the best blood medicine ever offered to the
public."
E. F. HARRIS.
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

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overseer on the Lowell
Carpet Corporation,
was for over twenty years before his removal
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worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered
more than half the surface of his body and
limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S
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HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE POISON TREE.

[William Blake.]

I was angry with my friend,
I told my wrath, my wrath did end;
I was angry with my foe,
I told it not, my wrath did grow.

And I watered it in fears,
Night and morning with my tears,
And I sunned it with smiles,
And with soft deceitful wiles;

Till it grew both day and night,
Till it bore an apple bright;
And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine,

And into my garden stole,
When the night had veiled the pole.
In the morning glad I see
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.

THE COLONEL'S REBUKE.

An Occasion When the Boys in Gray
Were Not Exactly Consistent.

[Arkansas Traveler.]

Ex-Congressman Gunter was, during the war, a proud and impressive officer. He was not afraid of the enemy and never sought a chance of keeping out of harm's way, but it was a well known fact that the clanking panoply and turkey-gobbler strut of war was to him quite as interesting as the gleam of the bayonet or the "cannon's opening roar." In January, 1863, Gunter marched his men from the northwest down to the capital city. While the men were halted on the opposite bank of the river, Gunter went over into the town, and while there became acquainted with several young ladies. In the presence of these ladies he decided to make an impressive show; and he told them to stand upon the hotel balcony, to be cheered by his troops as they passed.

"Now, boys," said Gunter when he had gone back to his men, "when you cross over I want you to march just as gracefully as you possibly can. A party of ladies will be standing on the hotel balcony. When I take off my hat and shout, 'Three cheers for the ladies of Little Rock, Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy,' you must all cheer."

The men were not in a cheering humor. They had marched through many miles of snow. The peacock feather to them, while it might have been picturesque, possessed not that great charm which lurks around a loaf of bread and a place to sit down. Just before arriving opposite the hotel on the balcony of which the ladies stood, one of the officers said:

"Boys, we've got enough of this foolishness. Don't open your mouths. Pass it along the line."

The word was passed along. Gunter took off his hat, waved it and exclaimed: "Three cheers for the ladies of Little Rock, Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy."

The men were marching in the most zig-zag and slatternly manner. No one cheered. Gunter "ducked" his head and breathed an oath as long as a plover. Shortly after the soldiers passed the hotel, a yellow dog ran into the street. Then the men yelled. Gunter raved. Standing upon his stirrups he exclaimed: "Oh, yes, dang you. You can't cheer a party of ladies, but you can cheer a dang yaller dog, dang you."

Never afterwards did Gunter place so much confidence in his men.

Stonewall Jackson's Compliments.

["W. G. E." in Chicago Times.]

I think that it was on the day of Port Republic (if my memory be not at fault) that Gen. Jackson had ordered A. P. Hill to take a certain position and hold it. He and some of his staff were sitting on horseback on the top of a hill, in the drizzling rain, trying to see what was going on in various parts of the field. "Jackson," as one of the staff recently said, "was the dingiest looking man in the crowd, as usual; he had on the same old cape, that was once gray, but was now a yellowish brown, the same old clothes that he had worn when he brought those cadets from the institute on that hot day, and the same cap whose brim had hid the clock from his vision on that day; and the water pouring off him at every corner, and off his angular, raw-boned sorrel (that he bought from a drove at Harper's Ferry for \$200 in gold, and which is now one of the curiosities at the New Orleans exhibition), did not improve the general appearance of the motionless figures."

A. P. Hill was holding an important position, and the enemy knew it, and were making things very hot for him. Finally an aid came up at a gallop. "Gen. Jackson, Gen. Hill presents his compliments and says that his ammunition is getting wet, and he wishes to know if he cannot retire." There was no silent debate on Jackson's part; at most immediately came the answer: "Give my compliments to Gen. Hill, and tell him that the enemy's ammunition is getting just as wet as his is. Water won't hurt his bayonets."

A Novel View.

[Chronicle "Undertones."]

Truth and falsehood are coequal. George Washington was phenomenal perhaps when the hatchet and cherry tree incident took place. But the more truth there is in a man the bigger his capacity for lying when he likes to let it out. The difference between a thoroughly truthful man and a big liar is entirely in the estimate of the expediency of the case. Some people are lucky enough to go through life without meeting with a predicament wherein it is advisable to lie. I have always believed that the man who will steal a dollar is a safe man to trust with millions. He estimates his crime by the amount he steals. The man who would not steal \$500 might get away with \$1,000,000, because he values the risk by the benefit he derives from it. But after all the chances anybody getting away with \$1,000,000 are very slight in San Francisco, for a few people have got away with most of the millions already.

French "Liquid Rainbow."

[Cor. New Haven Register.]

Pousse-cafe is a drink of French origin, and the name cannot well be expressed in English. "Pousse" is from the verb "pousser," to push or drive out, while "cafe" is, of course, coffee; thus a pousse-cafe is literally a coffee-pusher. It is taken only after dinner and immediately follows the coffee, consequently it bears no relation whatever to the American "night-cap," which is taken just before retiring, or is the last drink of a night's carousal. In concocting a pousse-cafe four cordials are generally used—curacao, chartreuse, maraschino and anisette—one resting distinctly upon another and the whole topped by brandy, forming a beautiful combination and affording the illusion of a draught of liquid rainbow.

(From the INVESTIGATOR)

THE NEW EDUCATION.

[BRITANNIA.]

Few educators deny that the Kindergarten fulfills its mission. It is to the New Education what the acorn is to the mighty oak,—the germ, the animating principle, the independent product of mutual dependence. Beginning here, the developing process becomes the law of future progress.

The New Education consists of nothing more than normal development according to the laws of psychology. It is opposed to the old method of pouring in great quantities of uncrystallized knowledge, by which the wheels of thought become clogged and the memory becomes overburdened. Instead, it gives mental food adapted to the wants of the individual, and in no greater quantities than can be digested and assimilated. It does not force this food upon the rebellious or passive recipient, but skillfully leads the pupil to desire and grasp the necessary nourishment.

The fundamental idea of the New Education is that well-developed teachers shall guide and assist pupils to perfect self-development. In order to produce this result, the pupil must be lead from perception to reflection; that is from the simple to the compound, from the concrete to the abstract, from examples to rules, from facts to laws. It aims at the perfection of the physical, moral and intellectual nature by cultivating the will, the reason and the imagination.

It does not recognize any stereotyped methods. The teacher is expected to study the nature of the pupils intrusted to his care, and then to adapt his method to his materials. It is the glory of the New Education that it asserts the inalienable rights of individuality. But the absence of so called methods does not indicate an absence of method. On the contrary, it claims to hold the only logical method; but this, instead of being applicable to a single department of education, embraces the whole subject. It is called the developing method. As its name implies, this method does not take crude materials and create a monstrosity in the form of a shriveled brain stuffed with miscellaneous knowledge, but it directs a natural, vigorous, mental growth from the weakness of childhood to the strength and nobility of a perfect manhood.

The effect of such an education is to produce thinkers instead of imitators, practical workers instead of visionary dreamers, staunch citizens of a true Republic instead of cowardly cringers to a grinding despotism. When its principles are everywhere triumphant, one grand result will be the elevation of teaching to the front rank of the professions; for, since in the New Education every teacher to be successful must be a skillful psychologist, incompetency will be compelled to leave the field; and being thus relieved from debasing associations, the true dignity of the calling will be universally recognized.

GRECIAN EDUCATION.

[ADA GEEDING.]

University life in ancient Athens was somewhat like that of Germany to-day. The head of the college, called Cosmetes or Rector, was appointed yearly by popular election. He must be a man of wealth, as there were many expenses which he could not well avoid. He often bore the expenses of religious services, paying for the victims for sacrifice. He subscribed toward offerings of silver and plate to the gods, and when the wall of the gymnasium fell, he rebuilt it, and the students gave him his statue as a testimonial (but he did not forget to pay for it). The Sophronistæ were the moral trainers; and besides these teachers, there were the professors of the different branches, who delivered lectures. The teacher marked out the student's line of reading, watched over his progress, encouraged or reproved him, visited him when sick, and thus the bond of union was very close.

The professors first lectured in the gymnasium or public buildings; but as the neighbors complained of the noise they made, the schools gradually drew themselves apart into separate buildings, and these took their names such as the Lyceum, the Academy, from the gymnasium. Plato taught his pupils in a little garden near the sacred Eleusinian way, in the shady graves of the Academy. Poleman, his successor, gathered his pupils around him and they listened to him as he walked under the trees;—some even had their huts built there, to live as near as possible to his garden.

Quite a number of the scholars were very poor,—one Cleanthes turned the miller's wheel by night to earn a scanty pittance, in order that he might have leisure to attend the lecture courses. One sect, the Cynics, tried to drive the

wealthier classes away from them by causing them to perform irksome tasks. Zenon was bidden to carry a pot of porridge through the street, and when he felt ashamed and hid it under his cloak, a blow from his master's stick broke the pot and spilled the porridge over his clothes.

Many of the pupils came from other countries, attended by their private tutors. The new student, on entering, chose the professor whose lectures he wished to attend; was examined and then he paid his fees. But all this was not so easily accomplished as may be supposed. The enthusiastic pupils had a very warm attachment for their professor, some of whom had over two thousand scholars; and each one desired very much to have the audience of his professor enlarged and his fees increased. When any new student appeared, he was seized by some enthusiast, carried to his home, and there persuaded to place himself upon the list of his professor.

There was much discussion among the teachers whether they should rule by love or fear. Hemerius, the last great Professor of Rhetoric in Athens, used only gentle words. The following is the manner in which he rebuked his idle scholars: "What voice can charm your ears like mine, what greatness be so winning in your eyes, what birds of spring can sing so pleasantly as I do, what choral harmony, what blended sound of flutes and pipes can touch your souls as the simple accents of this voice? I detest those guardians of youth who cannot lead their flocks, like shepherds, by the music of their voices, but threaten them with blows and whippings. My sheep—my nurselings—are to be guided by my eloquence to the groves of the Muses. To lead them, I require no rod, but only melody. Music strengthens our mutual affection and harmony gives the tone to my authority."

Libanius did not rely so much on the power of love, but at times used the rod, and often pelted the youth with hard words.

Many of the students remained in Athens a long time. Although quite a number were very poor, yet at whatever sacrifice of comfort, they stayed on and found it very hard to tear themselves away. Eurapius, who was very poor, remained five years; Gregory was there for ten years. "At length," says Gregory, "the fatal day was come, and with it all the troubles of separation:—the last words of farewell, the last good wishes, the repeated leave-takings, the sighs, the tears, the embracings. Nothing is so painful as for those who have been fellow-students to part at last from Athens and each other."

For centuries, Athens was noted as a seat of learning, but her sun was slowly but surely setting, and finally sank below the horizon when the edict of Justinian, closed her schools;—the professors removing to far off Persia, to seek in vain the favor which had been denied them in the Roman Empire.

The "Sage Brush Linnet."

[Chicago Herald "Walks and Talks."]

"I heard that little sage brush girl sing the other night," said a Nevada man at the Palmer house, "and I went and paid my \$2.50 with a double interest. First, she is a Nevada girl, and I know her father; next, I'm a great admirer of John Mackey, her friend and backer, and, third, I happened to be on the Battle Mountain stage when she went over from Austin to go to the railroad on her way to Europe, eight or nine years ago, I don't remember which."

"Well remember, however, seeing Dr. Wixom getting the baggage on the stage and the troops of young mining town ladies to see 'Little Em Wixom,' as everybody called her, off. She was considered a great prodigy up in the sage bush, and the 'base rangers' thought she had a voice like a linnet. She was about 18 years old then and awfully ugly. (She's improved a great deal since then in looks). I remember it was a very warm day that we started out over the desert to ride the ninety-five miles to Battle Mountain. 'Little Em' wore a big straw hat, a linen duster, and her face was as full of freckles as a pepper box is full of holes. She sat up with the driver most of the time (I sat right behind her), and the way she rattled on was amusing to the crowd. Some of us thought she was just a little too 'pearl.'"

"They had a great time bidding her goodbye at Austin. The mining superintendents were there and their wives, and, of course, the local editor, Fred Hart, a little Jew, who was said to be much in love with the maiden, came with a natty cane and a plug hat which the miners wanted to 'shoot.' Miss Wixom frowned on the editor's suit, and he had the meanness afterward to abuse both her father and herself. Nobody then thought the little pug-nosed, freckled-face, country-looking girl, who was then only known as a bass range piano banger and a 'Silver Threads Among the Gold' vocalist, would ever become a prima donna at \$1,000 a night. But then, such is life. Pluck wins, and we could all see on that Battle Mountain stage that day that the Austin girl had lots of it."

Good for the Eyes.

[Chicago Herald.]

A Nashville girl who has beautiful gray eyes occasionally makes them appear blue and black by wearing hats lined with dark blue velvet and eating lumps of sugar on which cologne has been dropped.

A novelty in Long Island farming, the present year will be the extensive cultivation of peanuts as an experiment.

C. GONNERMAN

Round Corner Bl'k, Dixon, Ill

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE.

PARLOR SETS,

BEDROOM SETS,

EASY CHAIRS,

CAMP CHAIRS,

RATAN GOODS

and everything in the line

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

UNDERTAKING.

I have increased my stock of Coffins, Caskets and General Funeral Supplies, and hereafter I will furnish a

Hearse Without Extra Charge

Repairing of All Kinds

Call And Examine Goods.

Prices Reasonable.

JOB PRINTING

The Telegraph has a

Complete Job Printing Office.

STEAM PRESS

A Great Variety of Type and Facilities Which Few Offices Possess for doing

GOOD WORK

On Short Notice. Send in your orders for

Letter Heads,
Bill Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelops,
Circulars

And indeed every variety of

PRINTING

From a three sheet poster to a wedding card.

THE BEST EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

Let it be forever remembered that the

Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY

Is the best and shortest route to and from Chicago and Council Bluffs (Omaha), and that it is preferred by all well posted travelers when passing to or from

CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO

It also operates the best route and the shortest line between

CHICAGO and ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Sparta, Madison, Fort Howard (Green Bay), Wis., Winona, Owatonna, Mankato, Minn., Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Webster City, Algona, Clinton, Marshalltown, Iowa, Freeport, Elgin, Rockford, Ill., are amongst its 800 local stations on its lines.

Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road, are its DAY COACHES which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create its PALATIAL SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance; its PALACE DRAWING ROOM CARS, which are unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated

North-Western Dining Cars the like of which are not run by any other road anywhere. In short, it is asserted that it is THE BEST EQUIPPED ROAD IN THE WORLD.

All points of interest North, Northwest and West of Chicago, business centres, summer resorts and noted hunting and fishing grounds are accessible by the various branches of this road.

It owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road and has over four hundred passenger conductors constantly caring for its millions of patrons.

A Kyour ticket agent for tickets via this route, and TAKE NONE OTHER. All leading ticket agents sell them. It costs no more to travel on this route, that gives first-class accommodations, than it does to go by the poorly equipped roads.

For maps, descriptive circulars and summer resort papers, or other information not obtainable at your local ticket office, write to W. H. STENNETT.

Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. & N.-W. R'y, CHICAGO, ILL.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

- 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
- 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
- 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,
WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

FER TILIZERS.

I have for sale at my office, near the I. C. R. R. depot, one of the best brands of

BLOOD AND BONE FERTILIZERS

In The Market.

Experiments of well known farmers in this vicinity the past season, with this same brand, showed

An Increase in Crops of from 33 to 50 per cent.

Corn thinly fertilized will mature 10 days quicker. For Grass or Grain of any kind

It Is Unsurpassed.

Call and see samples of corn raised during the past season.

S. D. PORTER.

Planters to use Fertilizers can be obtained at Wm. Missman's.

H. J. DREW,

—Dealer in—

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, POWDER, SHOT

And all kinds of

Sporting Supplies.

Re-Boring Shot Guns for CLOSE Shooting—a Specialty.

Gun stocks crooked to any desired drop; so that the gun is actually "fitted to the hunter." Mr. Drew has quite a fame for this work. He has the

FINEST LOT OF GUNS

Outside the Large class. Sewing Machines repaired and adjusted, and made to run as good as new. Remember the place: on Galena Street, near the bridge, Dixon, Ill.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, gradually successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1.00 pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STIKSEN & Co., Portland, Maine. 390tf

INSURANCE.

LEADING COMPANIES.

Fire and Accident

J. V. THOMAS

Corner Block, Dixon.

BABY CARRIAGES SENT C. O. D.

A splendid willow-basket carriage, solid bent handle, steel springs, handsome parasol top, bull bent handles, novelty brace and warranted, only \$5. Send two cent stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. 1000 carriages in stock; over 80 styles to select from. I pay all express charges to all points within 300 miles. L. C. SPENCER'S TOY FACTORY, 221 W. Madison Street, Chicago.

THURSDAY EVENING MAY 14, 1885

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Sterling Passenger	6:50, A. M.
Pacific Express	10:35 "
Marshalltown Passenger	2:05, P. M.
Leaves	2:30, P. M.
Denver Passenger	3:10 A. M.
Freight	9:14, P. M.
Freight	7:42, A. M.
Freight	1:43, P. M.

GOING WEST.

Sterling Passenger	7:55, P. M.
Pacific Express	3:42 "
Marshalltown Passenger	12:25 "
Leaves	1:27, A. M.
Denver Passenger	6:50, A. M.
Freight	12:25, P. M.
Freight	3:00 "
Freight	5:40 "
*Freights carrying passengers.	
Pacific Express will run every third Sunday.	

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger	11:10, A. M.
Passenger	3:30 "
New Passenger	5:50, P. M.
Freight	5:50, P. M.
Freight	4:17 "

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	1:55, P. M.
Passenger	1:55, P. M.
New Passenger	6:30, A. M.
Freight	7:30 "
Freight	3:05, A. M.

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent

*Freight trains carrying passengers.

—Henry Cobb, of Viola, was in the city.

—Charles Todd says the fishing is not good at Grand Detour.

—Our dispatches report General Grant again suffering severely.

—H. B. and J. F. Utley, of Sterling, were in the city last evening.

—Mrs. A. W. Emmett and daughter, of Sterling, are visiting at Mrs. Porter's.

—George H. Sampson was here on his way home to Princeton from a trip west.

—Judge Joseph M. Bailey, of the appellate court, Chicago, was in the city yesterday.

—Gentle spring; ethereal mildness, house-cleaning, carpet beating, and all the other concomitants of May are at last with us.

—M. Jordan is remodeling the Hazen house on the North side and intends to occupy it about the last of June.

—Mrs. W. N. Johnson received quite a severe and painful injury, at the shoulder, by slipping while alighting from her carriage. She is confined to the house.

—W. H. De Grasse, of Michigan, has purchased the grocery store of John E. Moyer. Mr. De Grasse in company with his son, George, will continue at the old stand.

—Another electric light illuminates the streets in front of the Nachusa House. It gives the hotel a fine appearance and at the same time spreads its rays over much of Galena street.

—The Republican majority in the Thirty-Fourth Senatorial district is three hundred and thirty-six, but the Democrats are making an effort to contest Weaver's election.

—Our lawyers go to Rochelle to-morrow to attend the judicial convention. It is a mass convention and therefore the most lawyers will like unto a long pole, "take the persimmon."

—We notice by the papers that Charles Johnson, of Sterling, is a candidate for Judge of the circuit court. He is opposed to Judge Eustace at all events for the reason that the Judge did not appoint him Master in Chancery for that county; so it is said.

—Here is a frog story from down in Henry County. A frog fell into a can of milk and in the morning was found sitting on a roll of butter. It had, by persistent kicking, churned enough butter to rest upon. The TELEGRAPH will not again speak sneeringly of the "kicker."

—Mr. Morrison, candidate for United States Senator, is reported to have stated that he and the leaders of his party had the question of carrying, by a still hunt, this senatorial district at a recent election to fill the vacancy created by Representative Logan's death, but it was considered by the aforesaid good souls in council an unfair mode of electing a Representative! For cool, unadulterated impudence this has hardly a parallel even in the larger amount of swash now loading down the Washington news in regard to civil service and other political reforms. The TELEGRAPH calls Mr. Morrison's attention to the fact that had every Democrat in the counties of Whiteside and Lee voted at the last election, still the Republican Representative, Mr. Spafford, would have received a majority of the votes cast. This fact shows how absurd is all that sort of talk by Mr. Morrison. The TELEGRAPH would most humbly present its compliments to Mr. Morrison and suggest that the majority of the people in the counties of Whiteside and Lee are not at all times wrapped in the arms of morpheus; nor do they ever sleep while on guard.

—Here is a little misunderstanding on the part of the Rochelle Register which we had almost overlooked. That paper falls so utterly to understand THE TELEGRAPH that we generally hasten to put it to rights. Editor Otis was recently out with the remark leading to the thought that we had made some sort of a complaint that the circuit judges had not been treated with due respect by the newspapers up that way. We now hasten to inform our neighbor that such was not our intention and that it is now our candid opinion that the trouble in that respect all resulted from the fact that Editor Otis failed to catch on to our real meaning. We were endeavoring to call the attention of our brother editors in Ogle to the fact that they were partial in the treatment of high dignities, and we, to illustrate called attention to the belief that even a member of congress had been treated with greater indignities than the judges of our circuit court. Editor Otis himself had referred to his own member of congress as "the monkey," or words to that effect. Such language is entirely too intense and by using it you suggest too great a difference in grading the standing of your dignitaries. THE TELEGRAPH does not wish to make invidious comparisons, nor criticize the matter as to whether or not its brothers of the press shall sling their gibes at men in official position; but, really, the simple suggestion that a high official is a monkey is entirely too forcible a reminder that all our ancestors, as is claimed by the scientists, were but a few cons since, themselves clearly mycetes. The invidiousness of such language, forcibly recalls the law of evolution, as laid down by the great Darwin, and we can in the remark notice well defined traces of it displayed in such jealousies; envies which carry us back in our mind's eye to the time when the same disposition was manifested mayhap by our own remote beastly ancestors who, if the theory be true, would, in ages past, cling with their toes, or hang by their prehensile tails and chatter and sneer at some passing cell because he, or it, had progressed sufficiently towards manhood to walk upright on his hind legs. So you will observe, brothers, that we are only slightly and indirectly interested in that sort of language which is used by our neighbors in Ogle county. THE TELEGRAPH does not really care a snap how much you see fit to abuse men high in office, but we do insist that you shall be consistent; hoping that you will not go to extremes when on such delicate work and, if possible, would have you avoid any sort of "monkeying."

A mortgage held by Boston parties for \$50,000 on the flouring mill of Becker & Underwood, of this city is now past due. Suit is brought in the circuit court to foreclose the mortgage. This in no way will effect the operation of the mill. The loan may be continued; if not, the claim under other arrangements will be met. When the old mill was consumed by fire, Becker & Underwood assumed a burden and overcame difficulties which few men could master. The result was that a grand mill, far better than the old, grew as if by magic out of the ashes. Whatever may become of its founders, this mill—the result of their enterprise—the fruit of their lives at its prime—remains in Dixon as a constant contributor to her fame and prosperity. And while these gentlemen struggle temporarily under the burden they have assumed, let us, as citizens, hold out to them a hand of sympathy, and let no word convey to them anything more discouraging than words of cheer.—Sun.

Rachel wept for her children and would not be comforted because they were not. And now we hear of a modern Rachel in whom is an exemplification of the other extreme—she wept for her child and would not be comforted because it "was." Some good people from Iowa recently visited our county poor farm for the purpose of adopting as their own one of the innocent parcels of pink flesh then resident of the institution. The foster parents-to-be, were given the "run of the premises" and allowed to select a baby most to their own liking. Not that the house was full of babies, but there were at least two, a sufficiency of wondering eyes, bald heads and baby prattle to cause the investigating committee to exclaim in muffled tones—
"How happy could I be with either, Were I other dear charmer away."
But after a consultation between husband and wife and a brief moment of undecision a choice was made, the small store of baby clothes were packed, two little eyes looked, all unknown, a last farewell to mother and their possessor was taken away by new found parents to a new found home. And when it was all over and there remained only a memory and a broken toy perhaps, the mother heart gave way to sobs, and tears and retrospect. But in her grief she was not alone, for the mother of the babe that was left was weeping too—because her little one had not been chosen instead of the other, upon which fate seemed to have cast a friendlier smile.—Morrison Herald.

TELEGRAPHIC.

What's Up

The following dispatch is received just as we go to press. It may mean more than appears. There was a rumor in Springfield this morning that General Logan would be elected to-day.

Special to Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD, May 14, '85.

B. F. SHAW:—Morrison has withdrawn and the Democrats are scattering.

C. H. INGALLS.

LATER.

4:30 p. m.—On the first and second ballots Morrison received 101 ballots and withdrew.

Harrison, on the third ballot, received 51 votes.

It is said that Morrison agreed to withdraw upon receiving the entire Democratic vote.

4:40 p. m.—On the 6th ballot Tree received 89. Joint session took a recess until 7 o'clock, and an all night session is anticipated.

—On reading the dispatches from New Orleans regarding the row in the "Woman's Department" of the World's Fair now in progress in that city, we are reminded of the words of the poet who wrote a couple of centuries since that "Hell hath not a fury like a woman scorned," and therefore we fear that turning loose the dogs of the war or the breaking out of a scourge are not to be more dreaded by the management than this "trouble among the females."

FOR GIRLS' JAWS.

A Car-Load of Tar Chewing Gum for Young Ladies' Seminars.

[Erie Dispatch.]

"There's a car-load of solid comfort for the young ladies," said a gentleman in Lawrenceville to a reporter, pointing to a car standing on the Allegheny railroad. "Now, there's twenty-five barrels of chewing gum there," he continued. "You may not know it, but it is a fact that nearly all of the chewing gum consumed in the United States and Vassar college comes from Pittsburg."

"Of what is this maidenly solace composed?" asked the newspaper man.

"Why, it's made from tar, and the worst of tar. The Standard Oil company is a big thing on wheels when you talk about oil, but it is just as big, relatively speaking, when you get into the province of chewing gum. You see, they control nearly all the refineries, and it is from them that the gum is evolved, so to speak. The refineries take the residuum from the crude oil after the refined article has been made and work it in an agitator, producing a certain grade of paraffine, a wax-like substance. This is sent to two firms located in Boston and New York, who put it through another refining process, and then sent the stuff, cut it into small pieces, and then retail dealers take hold of it and make thousands of giddy girls happy with 'somethin' to chew.' The wax, as loaded on the cars, is worth 17 cents a pound, but when put through the second refining process its cost is 30 cents a pound. I suppose a pound of refined paraffine will suffice for the making of 200 pieces of chewing-gum; so the profit in the business is apparent when you recollect that it retails for 1 and 2 cents a stick."

"How much of the wax is shipped from Pittsburg weekly?" asked the reporter.

"Well, about fifty barrels per week. Some of it is used for finishing up insulated telegraph and telephone wires, some for making fancy candles; but the best grades are used for making chewing-gum. In fact it can be safely computed that twenty-five barrels of this wax are weekly shipped from Pittsburg to be worked up into chewing-gum. It is not a very attractive looking substance when it has gone through the first refining process, but after it has been reagentated it comes out a beautiful pearl white in color, and is absolutely tasteless. The making of paraffine is one of the green spots in the desert of refining just now, considering the condition of the oil trade. It is only within the past few years that the secondary refining process has been accomplished in this country. The wax was sent to Scotland and then shipped back to this country. The two firms mentioned in New York and Boston are now making a good thing out of the business."

For Sale.

Good seed corn, both sweet and field. Enquire at this office 427dtf.

For Sale.

A fresh milk cow, will make ten pounds of butter each week. 427dtf

One tried will satisfy you that the BUCK Cigar is the best. At Mead's.

Sample hosiery and towels selling at wholesale prices at BRUBAKER & CARPENTER'S.

Michigan Potatoes.

Near McKinney & Hackets livery stable, call and try them. 4243tw1

W. H. SWIGART.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Don't fail to call at Brubaker & Carpenter's and see their splendid assortment of carpets, very cheap.

WHITE GOODS!

Splendid assortment of Swiss, India linen, Nainsooks, Piques, Lawns and white suits at BRUBAKER & CARPENTER'S.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

A splendid assortment of ladies' and misses' jerseys at BRUBAKER & CARPENTER'S.

CONDENSED NEWS.

William B. Gray, a veteran of the Mexican war, died Wednesday at Niles, Mich.

The elevated railway in Brooklyn was open to the public Wednesday free of fare for the day.

Capt. Foltz, who died at Massillon, Ohio, was the wealthiest coal operator in that part of the state.

All the strikers at Lemont, Ills., have resumed work. Four quarries are paying \$1.75 per day, while ten pay \$1.50.

The Western Gas association is holding its eighth annual convention at the Tremont house, Chicago. About 150 delegates are in attendance.

A company with \$6,000,000 capital was licensed at Springfield, Ills., Wednesday to build a railway from Nashville to St. Louis, by way of Metropolis, Ills.

The steamer Critic, which arrived at New York Wednesday, reports coming upon a solid wall of ice, some of it 800 feet high, and three days were consumed in finding a passage round it.

The trustees of the University of Chicago have been requested by the insurance company which bid in the property to co-operate against the heirs of Stephen A. Douglas in defending the title.

Diamonds valued at \$4,000, which were stolen from the trunk of Frank Evans, traveling eastward from San Francisco, have been recovered at Mojave, Cal., and the thief has been arrested.

The Illinois senate has passed to third reading a bill appropriating \$553,000 for the maintenance of the Kankakee insane asylum. Merritt stated that this amount would be \$900 per annum for every patient. Wheeler mentioned the fact that there were 1,400 inmates.

The Illinois house, by a vote of 65 to 60, passed a resolution vesting in Julia A. Bakeswell, of Normal, Ills., the title to forty acres of land near Bloomington, conditionally donated by her husband to the state board of education.

The American residents of Paris, through Minister Morton, presented the municipality with a reduced copy of the Bartholdi statue of liberty. Premier Brisson and M. de Lesseps expressed thanks for the gift. The affair was followed by a breakfast given by Mr. Morton in honor of the sculptor.

The International Stonemasons' union are considering whether they shall lay stone taken from Joliet and Lemont quarries, which do not pay the regulation wages. A number of strikers returned to work at Lemont Tuesday, but the Streater and Joliet militia companies are still on guard. An incendiary fire destroyed the carpenter shop of the Bodenchatz quarry Monday night.

There is a proposition before the British cabinet to recall Sir Evelyn Baring from Cairo, because he is not in accord with the government in regard to the Sudan and the Suez canal. Egypt insists that the province of Dongola must be held. The sickness among the British and Egyptian troops at Suakin grows alarming, and more hospitals are being built. One thousand heretofore hostile natives have submitted to British authority, and have been given arms. Australia intends to present medals to its contingent in the Sudan.

Gen. Grant's Philadelphia House Sold.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Gen. Grant's house at 2009 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which was transferred to Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt for the loan of \$150,000, will be sold on May 26 by an agreement between Mr. Vanderbilt and the general. The house was presented to Gen. Grant while he was living at Burlington, N. J. and he has never occupied it.

Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Gen. Grant is not so well as he has been. On Tuesday night he could not sleep, notwithstanding an injection of morphia, on account of the pain in his throat. He got to sleep at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and had short naps from then until 9 o'clock. He looks worse than for several weeks.

House for Rent.

A good house and large garden; two blocks south of public school; terms reasonable, enquire at the millinery store of Klossowski & Frank.

The celebrated BUCK Cigar at Mead's. 425d2

Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person. But few care to try its effects on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents the formation of dandruff, and wonderfully stimulates the growth of the hair.

No other preparation so concentrate and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making comparisons.

CASH FOR HIDES.

Highest prices always paid by 64 t KENTNER & BUTLER.

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.

D. M. Luker, at the Nachusa House barber shop and bath rooms is always on hand and ready to serve customers.

Dying and Cleaning

Of all kinds, on Second street, west of Arch, by S. LATHROP. 413 866t

Painting and Paper Hanging.

I am prepared to do paper-hanging, kalsomining, graining and painting in a neat and workmanlike manner. And orders left at Tillson & Hayden's will receive prompt attention. Terms reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. d351 3m J. C. MAXSON.

Any one wishing to place a child or children with a trusty person for the summer, or to take charge of an elderly lady can do so by applying to Mrs. K. W., Box 823, DIXON.

House Cleaning.

C. Jackson is now ready to fill calls for house cleaning. Leave orders at the laundry on Hennepin street. d384tf.

Telephone to No. 54 for meat. d350 tf.

FOR SALE.

ROAD CART. A fine road cart, nearly new, cheap. R. H. SMITH.

HOUSE AND LOT. I will sell my residence, located in First ward, cheap. AUSTIN WREED.

Klossowski & Frank.

New Millinery Store

Corner Main and Hennepin St.

Mrs. Klossowski & Frank have opened a New Millinery Store and respectively solicit customers. They are now receiving a stock of Millinery and Embroidery of Latest Styles.

In addition to our new stock of Fancy Goods, we have added a full line of the latest and most graceful designs for Art Embroidering and Kensington Pinking, and are prepared to do stamping by the French process; guaranteed perfect. 806wtf

NEW FIRM

(OF)

SPECHT & HALEY

Have the most complete stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

In the City, which will be sold at

Hard-Pan Prices

FOR CASH.

REMOVED.

Spencer & Harden

Have removed their stock to the room formerly occupied by L. H. Burd.

Where we would be pleased to see all our old customers as many new ones as feel disposed to call.

Telephone No. 70.

Dimick's Block, Next to Eberhart & Co.

Papering and Painting

CHAS. D. KELLEY

Is now prepared to do

Painting and Paper Hanging

On short notice, with neatness and dispatch, and AT HARD TIMES PRICES.

Orders left with any of the dealers in wall paper or by postal card will receive prompt attention. 377tf

FUN ON ROLLERS

At The Rink,

Friday Evening May 15th.

POTATO RACE

Between six of the best skaters among the Young Men of Dixon.

This will be no farce, but a

Race Between the Young Men

Not mere BOYS.

MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Regular Price of Admission!

CLARK & ANDERSON,

ORNAMENTAL.

HOUSE, SIGN and CARRIAGE

PAINTING

Office over Rosenthal's clothing

Dixon, Ills.

8184 Of

DRESSMAKING!

MRS. EMMA J. PARKER,

Having rented rooms over Kelley's store, in De-mont Town, is prepared to do all kinds of Dress Making promptly. 808mf